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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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MABEL LOOMIS TODD AND AINUS OF JAPAN.

Visiting Among People Almost of
Stone Age

SEARCHING FOR OLD RELICS.

An Odd Race That Has Not Kept Pace With Ja-
pan's Progress—Primitive Tools Used in
Farming—Difficulty in Securing Specimens.
Women Formerly Tattooed Their Faces.

YACHT CORONET.
YOKOHAMA HARBOR, Aug. 31.

The little town of Esashi, in northern Hokkaido, temporarily raised into prominence by the total eclipse track having seen fit to traverse its domain, has now returned to its normal quiet, echoes of the great world growing fainter in the distance as the various scientific expeditions retreat further from the Sea of Okhotsk toward more frequented regions. Our own expedition and that from the Paris Observatory under Prof. Deslandres as well as Prof. Terao's party from the Imperial (Tokyo) University, used about a week after the eclipse in taking down instruments, packing apparatus and dismantling the stations generally. We had the sad satisfaction (I use the expression advisedly, for if the circumstances had been different I should have had to say "the happy exasperation") of hearing from the Astronomer Royal of England in Akkeshi that at his station the sky was heavily clouded and nothing was done. Even yet we have not heard how the European parties fared, but that this corona was one of unusual brilliancy was evident from its brightness through the thinly drifting clouds which obscured its detail.

The Ainu, however, were obscured by no clouds of any sort during the sojourn in their vicinity, and very fine opportunities for studying this interesting race were afforded. There are no roads in Northern Yezo, no junks, no kagos, no carriages, but plenty of horses and no side saddles. So the country had to be explored in a rather primitive but perfectly effectual manner, on horseback through the narrow and often bewildering footpaths through the thickly growing scrub bamboo or along the hard sand beaches at low tide. In these rides I was fortunate in having the company of a Japanese gentleman, formerly Governor of one of the Hokkaido provinces, who knows the Ainu thoroughly, and their language as well, and who, still better, is well known to them for many miles in all directions. In a way they are a shy race, almost hermit-like so far as foreigners are concerned, and any casual traveler visiting the villages alone, or with a Japanese guide who is strange to them, sees but little of their life or customs, and can rarely purchase any of their implements or articles of dress. The fact that foreigners were in the region had interested them greatly, and that for the first time a foreign lady was near by had aroused much curiosity, and at all the villages they seemed as glad to see me as I was to see them. So, mutually in exceedingly good humor, and able to communicate easily by my helpful acquaintance, our study of each other progressed finely.

The elder women have elaborate ornamentation around the mouth in tattooing of a blue-black color, which gives them a peculiarly barbarous appearance, but the young girls are attractive and often pretty, for the tattooing was forbidden by the Japanese Government several years ago, and while not entirely suppressed, is far less frequent than formerly. These young girls have generally a clear brown skin, showing a warm russet red in the cheeks, with beautiful brown eyes shaded by long and thick eyelashes. In the younger generation, too, the luxuriant black hair is often simply coiled at the back of the head, instead of being cut in the strangely awkward native way, to stand out thickly on each side of the head, like an overgrown hearth brush, and perfectly smooth at the back of the head, nearly half way to the top. Their teeth are even and white, and altogether they look little like the cruel heathen race they were formerly supposed to be. But the Ainu have no literature, no written language even, and their arts are of the rudest. Contact with the cultivated Japanese for a thousand years has apparently taught them little or nothing, and even now they would be scarcely beyond the stone age except for the easily obtained implements of Japanese make.

The native Ainu utensils are primitive and very interesting. The bows with their poisoned arrows, the knife handles, the tobacco pouches, the apparatus for weaving elm fibre into cloth—all of wood, often very well carved—have sometimes been handed down from parent to child through several generations. Frequently a family has but one of each article, and that one highly prized, which accounts largely for their dislike of selling their possessions. My Japanese friend, however, prevailed upon some of the Ainu to sell their dearly loved heirlooms, by the promise of unlimited sake as well as the purchase money. I was fortunate enough to find a garment of salmon skin, quite elaborately decorated, made in the same shape as the more ordinary elm fibre kimono, and the only one of its kind encountered during the summer. Some of the beads and ornaments used for the great bear festivals are brought

from Saghalien, and are quite odd enough to have originated in a region so remote.

In one of the horseback rides within a few miles of Esashi I visited an Ainu house where a very old man lived, with many children and grandchildren. The roof was thatched thickly with scrub bamboo and the general plan within was much like the usual type of Japanese house—one end having a floor of earth trodden hard, and the remainder raised a foot or more above, covered with the straw mats. A square hole was filled with burning fagots, the smoke from which was supposed to find its own way out of a small hole in the roof, but seemed to prefer lingering about the room. The rafters hung several inches deep with soot, and even the fish drying above was similarly ornamented. Lying on the floor with one arm thrown over his eyes was an Ainu man sound asleep; his bushy hair and beard standing out weirdly about his face. Two or three shy children were eating rice near the fire, over which an iron pot full of an indescribable stew was suspended, bubbling vigorously. A pretty young girl sat sewing dark blue Japanese cotton upon an elm fibre apron, in fanciful figures, and an older woman, curled into a tiny heap, looked up at us from under her arm, with bright and rather alarmed eyes. Round the room were piled the family treasures in a rather chaotic mass; but conspicuous among them, as always, were two or three large round boxes of Japanese lacquer, in which the choicest things are kept, and which, if dire poverty or misfortune come, are parted with the last. There is a legend to the effect that when Yoshitsune, in disgrace and obliged to flee from the main island during the shogunate of his brother, Yoritomo, many hundred years ago, took refuge in Hokkaido, he escaped from his enemies in one of these boxes, caused miraculously to contain him. He is in a sense the god of Hokkaido, and his memory is devoutly worshiped. Kakimonos representing him are found in many places, always brought out and reverently hung on feast days.

The old man we had come to see stood in the low doorway of the house, and the interior was so dark that his face was hardly seen in detail. He was an impressive figure, with a magnificent bush of white hair and beard. But the soot, the smoke, the close air, the dim light, the huddling family, the mental as well as the physical atmosphere, was oppressive, and a full breath of outer oxygen and sunshine was an intense relief.

The first object I happened to see upon emerging was the fine French cruiser *Alger* lying off in the harbor outside Esashi, in attendance upon Prof. Deslandres. Such are the sharp contrasts in this world that, coming instantly from an Ainu hut and a near at hand study of one of the most primitive races in the world (rapidly dying out from sheet inability to maintain itself in the face of another nation), into the clear air outside, it should be possible to see in a single glance an epitome of that world's best civilization—one night a dinner party upon a man-of-war representing one of the most cultured of countries, the next morning a call in a house within plain sight, where books were never heard of, where furniture is unknown, where lives, cats, sleeps and weaves upon the floor around a boiling pot of dreadful herbs an entire family, whose one relief from an intolerable monotony is the annual bear killing and feast, and to whom no thought or knowledge ever came of a possible civilization beyond.

In another village an old woman was the most picturesque figure. Wrinkled and brown, she was bent nearly double, as she hobbled along leaning on a stick. Her bushy hair was snow white, her mouth elaborately tattooed. Huge hoops of German silver weighed down her ears, and a brass bracelet was conspicuously worn above a score of bracelets done in tattoo. Her daughters or granddaughters stood or crouched around her when she rested, with babies strapped upon their backs after the Japanese fashion. She was so interested in her odd caller that she managed to get into the edge of the river near the house, in order to watch my horse step upon the flat-bottomed ferryboat which a shock-headed Ainu boy was pulling across by a rope.

Some of the rivers had no ferry, to which case we forded them, but on one occasion in the deepest place our horse deliberately lay down, to the discomfort, temporarily at least, of his rider.

Could the stay in these curious regions have been prolonged another month, the great interest ethnologically (and geologically and botanically as well) would have been by no means exhausted. But each time on returning from these excursions I found a few more instruments taken down and carefully packed, a few more tents gone, a few more boxes piled in the old school house ready for transportation, and a few more long pieces of silk and satin paper, brought in by our kindly Japanese friends, upon which we were asked to paint poems or pictures for kakimonos.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD

JUDGE HARTWELL.

Masterpiece in Art by the Talented Painter, Fred Yates.

The portrait of Judge Hartwell by Fred Yates, on exhibition at the Pacific Hardware art rooms, is unquestionably the most lifelike picture ever seen in Honolulu, and it is a question if it has a superior, from an artistic point of view, anywhere else.

The artist selected for a background the view from the veranda where Judge Hartwell sits after dinner. The expression on the Judge's face is rather thoughtful, but the pose, the coloring and the boldness of handling and the exactness of the likeness marks Mr. Yates a thorough artist.

The portrait was finished by the artist in eight sittings of one hour each.

The waters of the Atlantic and Pacific are only 140 miles apart at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec

HAWAII JUDGESHIP WAS WELL SETTLED.

Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock Gets the
Appointment.

SHERIFF ANDREWS TO HAWAII

Selecting a Compromise Candidate—Little Not
Long Enough in the Country—Satisfactory
Otherwise—Appointment Will be Satisfac-
tory to all Factions—Baldwin Goes to Maui.

As a result of a cabinet meeting held yesterday morning, Edward Griffin Hitchcock was appointed Judge of the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits, vice Hon.



EDWARD GRIFFIN HITCHCOCK.

Appointed Judge of 3rd and 4th Judicial Circuits.

Antone Rosa, resigned. Lorrin Andrews, Sheriff of Maui, was appointed Sheriff of Hawaii, to succeed Sheriff Hitchcock, and L. D. Baldwin, recently made Sheriff of Kauai, returns to Maui as Sheriff of that island. His place on Kauai has not yet been filled, but it is rumored that Deputy Sheriff Edward Olmstead of Waimae will be recommended for the appointment.

Until within the last few days the fight for the judgeship has practically been between Col. G. F. Little and Gardner Wilder, both of whom are practicing attorneys in Hilo. The main opposition to Col. Little was on the score of his short residence in the Islands. Mr. Wilder was born here, and great many of the young supporters of the Government residing in Honolulu thought he was entitled to the place by virtue of his longer residence. A few days ago the name of D. H. Hitchcock, also a Hilo lawyer, was brought up with strong endorsements from Hilo, and so far as the Cabinet was concerned the appointment was settled, as Mr. Hitchcock was a man upon whom the factions could unite.

With the Kinau on Tuesday came Sheriff Hitchcock and Mr. Wilder, the former with his brother's ultimatum. The matter then rested between Wilder and Little,



LORRIN A. ANDREWS.
New Sheriff of Hawaii.

and as there was no harmony in the rank and file of Hilo, the appointment was forced upon Sheriff Hitchcock, and there was no opportunity given him to refuse.

Judge Hitchcock has been so closely identified with the politics of Hawaii for so many years that he could hardly tell when he first began to take notice. His record as Sheriff of the big island was so satisfactory to the Government that in 1893 he was called to Honolulu and appointed Marshal of the Islands, and this he accepted with reluctance because of ill-health in Honolulu. On Hawaii his duties gave him plenty of exercise in the open air while as Marshal much of his time would necessarily be spent in the office. In 1895 he was exceedingly active

in suppressing the revolt, and his health failed to such an extent afterward that he tendered his resignation as Marshal and was immediately reappointed Sheriff of Hawaii which position he has acceptably filled since.

Sheriff Andrews was made senior captain of police in Honolulu in 1893, and became such a terror to opium smokers and lottery gamblers that the old ring was broken. When a vacancy occurred in the shrievalty on Maui, Captain Andrews was given the place, and his services have been such as to entitle him to the promotion that was given him yesterday. Sheriff Baldwin is a young man, formerly a merchant at Lahaina, and a nephew of H. P. Baldwin. When he gave up mercantile pursuits he was made Deputy Sheriff, and on the retirement of Sheriff Wilcox of Kauai a few weeks ago he was transferred and promoted to the position of Sheriff of Kauai. He has not had time to get settled on Kauai, and the promotion made yesterday is acceptable to him and to the people of Maui.

The Kinau from Maui and Hawaii ports came in alongside her wharf yesterday just as the 12 o'clock whistles were blowing, having made the trip from Lahaina in 5 hours and 45

COLONEL BLAKE WAS AN OPIUM DEALER.

Arrested in Victoria for His
Swindling Operations.

LOOKING FOR HIM FOR A YEAR

Raised Money for Bogus Mining Operation—Had
Plenty of Funds in Possession When Ar-
rested—Formerly Lived in Fowler's Yard.
Was en Route to Honolulu When Caught.

Through the vigilance and clever detective work of ex-Sergeant Haywood of the Vancouver police, an important capture was made Thursday on board the Canadian-Australian liner *Warrimoo* when she tied up at the outer wharf on her way to Australia. The prisoner is James Tallard, alias J. E. Knight, alias J. W. Blake, alias James, who has been wanted for a long time on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. In March, 1895, Tallard organized in Victoria a company to work the Anderson lake hydraulic claim, that he represented to have located, and obtained over \$6,000 advance in varying sums from men whom he had induced to go in with him in the venture. Among these was Mr. J. A. Coates of this city, who had decided to invest a thousand dollars, but when Tallard wanted the advance, he gave him \$700, keeping back \$300 as a matter of precaution. Mr. Coates said that Tallard represented the hydraulic claim to be rich, and that he had a good title to the claim. When Tallard got the money he suddenly disappeared, and though a warrant was taken out for him, he could not be found. The other victims decided to let the matter go, but Mr. Coates spent a good deal of money in trying to hunt up Tallard, even sending back to Philadelphia, Tallard's native place, and employing Pinkerton detectives to make a search, but without effect. Mr. Coates, some six weeks after Tallard's disappearance, went up to Lillooet to look up the Anderson lake claim, and found that although it had been staked it had never been recorded, the mining recorder did not know anything about it. The claim also turned out to be not at all as represented, though there was a little gold there.

Tallard for quite a number of years had lived in British Columbia, and he claimed to be a mining engineer by profession. Several years back he was engaged in a mining venture near Hope, on the mainland, and had been at Texada Island for a time.

His reputation on the mainland was not very enviable, as he seems to have had a fashion of neglecting to pay his hotel bills at Lillooet, Vancouver and other places.

The day before yesterday he suddenly appeared in Vancouver, coming from the American side, and registered at the Leland Hotel as J. E. Knight.

Ex-Sergeant Haywood, who from his extensive police and detective work, is alive to his business and has a keen memory, spotted Tallard at once, and wired over here to the provincial police and to Mr. Coates. The latter on Wednesday night took the boat for Vancouver, intending to have Tallard arrested there. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, however, Tallard, under the name of Blake, boarded the *Warrimoo* for Honolulu, and Mr. Haywood quietly followed suit, after wiring to the provincial police. On the way across Tallard became very uneasy when he saw his fellow passenger, but Mr. Haywood did not give him any hint that he was on the chase. Nearing Victoria, Tallard sought his berth. When the steamer tied up Mr. Haywood quietly arrested him, man, who was in a perfect fright and rolled up tight in his blankets, striving to avoid notice. Sergeant Langley of the provincial police force was on the wharf to assist in the capture, and Tallard was locked up promptly in the provincial police station on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

When the prisoner was searched \$25 in gold was found in his pockets, and he protested that that was all the money he had. Sergeant Langley, however, discovered tied tightly by a silk handkerchief round his body, some \$1,900 in bills spread over Tallard's back. In all the prisoner had \$1,925 on his person, besides a six-shooter in his hip pocket.

Last night Mr. Coates returned from Vancouver on the *Charmier*, and very much pleased he was to find that the man he had sought for so long was at last under arrest. Mr. Coates was high in his praise of Mr. Haywood's clever work, as without him the prisoner would by this time have been safe from pursuit on the Pacific.

Tallard or Blake, as he was sometimes called, is fairly well known here. When in Honolulu a year ago he was on the list of opium suspects. He had plenty of money and expressed a wish to invest in enterprises here. He was recognized by a former Victorian now in Honolulu, and steered clear of him. When he left Honolulu it was supposed that he went to Victoria for the purpose of bringing down a schooner load of opium and the authorities have been on the watch for him. From the account published above it is probable that Mr. Tallard-Blake-Knight-James will remain away for some time to come.

LOVED A GOOD TIME.

Hawaiian Boy Who Took \$284
From W. E. Rowell's Office.

Kamakapa Paikapu, a young Hawaiian between 17 and 18 years of age, was brought up in the District Court yesterday on the charge of stealing \$284 from the office of W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, where he had been employed. He pleaded not guilty, and his case was continued to November 3d.

The story as detailed below will show the course of events leading up to the arrest of Kamaka.

Up until October 3d, Mr. Rowell, who had a few days previously placed \$280 in gold and \$4 in silver in the drawer of his desk, had seen the money in the position in which he had originally placed it.

On the Sunday following the amount was found to be missing and a search of the premises was made for the purpose of ascertaining how anyone could have got into the office.

Near the door was a box which indicated that the thief had crawled through the transom, and the open window at the rear told only too well how the thief had got out.

In the meantime Kamaka was having a right royal time, spending money here and there and setting up the drinks for everyone who happened to come within a hundred feet of him. In all this careless spending it was a noticeable fact that he kept paying for everything in gold.

The detectives were watching him, and this circumstantial evidence was all they wanted to place him under arrest immediately, but to get him to confess was altogether another thing.

He said that about the time of the disappearance of the money he had met a drunken man on a lonely street, and that he had gone through his pockets and obtained \$3 while the unfortunate one was asleep. He added to this that a brother who held some kind of a cowboy's job somewhere in Wailua had sent him \$15 just for a present.

While Kamaka may be telling the truth, still the detectives are just a little loath to believe such stories.

No Bugs.

Commissioner Mendenhall and Prof. Koehle were busy at the Oceanic wharf for a short time yesterday morning examining the various plants that arrived by the Australia Monday for bugs or other obnoxious beasts so many of which have come into the country during recent years. Nothing was found, and the plants were allowed to go on their way to the gardens of town people unmolested by further scientific search.

MENTING HATRED AGAINST ENGLAND.

Germany's Press Indulges in Persistent Spasms of Wrath.

WILL RUN CARLISLE FOR SENATE.

Clock Weight Falls in Crowded Church.
Ballooning Possible by Magnetic Attraction—German Colonial Policy—Campaign Literature—College Students Celebrate.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Although no facts are known which indicate the slightest change in the courteous relations existing between Germany and Great Britain, the sudden outburst of strong anti-British opinion in the German newspapers of all parties has become the leading topic of discussion in political circles. Denunciation of England's selfishness and arrogance, allusion to her isolation and suggestions of how to diminish the pretensions of Great Britain appear in the "North German Gazette," the "Cologne Gazette," and other organs of less importance, with a degree of unanimity which gives the idea that the utterances emanate from some common and responsible cause.

It is emphatically denied at the Foreign Office that there is the slightest foundation for the prevailing rumors of an alteration in the relations between the German and English governments. Scrutiny into the cause of the present boiling over of the German press proves that it is purely and simply a case of newspaper war, in which the journals are allowed unlimited license, the Government not caring how far they may go.

The trouble arose from the publication of articles in the leading London papers, reporting the possible establishment of an English, Russian and French alliance, with the detachment of Italy from the Dreibund. Coming on the heels of the jubilant articles of the French papers, in view of the recent visit of the Czar and Czarina to Paris, the style of the comments indulged in by the British press was felt to be intolerable and to demand some notice. The practical significance of this volcanic eruption of criticism, however, lies in its tendency to heighten German hatred toward England, enabling the Government at an opportune moment to get the country to act in open hostility to England either diplomatically or actively physical.

When a calm-toned Catholic paper like the Cologne "Volks-Zeitung," now the leading organ of the Centrist party in the west of Germany, denounces England as conspiring against Germany at the Quirinal and exciting the Italian Government to desert the Dreibund, while the Berlin "Tageblatt," the Berlin "Post" and other organs urge the immediate ousting of the British from Egypt, it is evident that German feeling is ripe for anything against the English.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Berlin officialdom is showing its teeth toward England just now Emperor William has caused a notification to be made to certain leading German steamship.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICY.
Department Chief Retires Discouraged.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph says Baron von Wissman resigns the Governorship of East Africa on account of ill health and he will probably be provided with a post at home.

At the autumn session of the Colonial Council today, Dr. Kayser, Chief of the German Colonial Department, delivered his farewell address in the course of which he reviewed the German colonial history since he has held the office. He denied the rumor that he had resigned owing to the attacks of the Peters party, but, he said, is an open question whether the colonial policy would ever bring advantage or blessing to Germany. His own rich funds of enthusiasm has been exhausted in a continual struggle against obstacles in the Reichstag, against selfish opponents and in exhausting labors which has long since outgrown his physical powers.

Dr. Kayser predicted that revelations would soon be made which would clear the atmosphere of the scandal and intrigue in German colonial affairs. He hoped that eventually the colonies would be self-supporting and would justify the dreams of the colonial enthusiasts.

A dispatch to the Morning Post from Berlin says there are rumors of another change in the colonial administration involving an increase of 5,000,000 marks in the imperial subsidy.

BY MAGNETIC ATTRACTION.
Aerial Navigation May Become a Possibility.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—An entirely new scheme looking to aerial navigation and flight has been suggested by A. W. Nitsch of 1 Beacon street. It is such a decided departure from all the propositions heretofore advanced for utilizing the atmosphere for purposes of transit as to command serious attention from scientists and others to whom it has been presented.

It is the idea of Mr. Nitsch that the subtle magnetic attraction that holds the needle of the mariner's compass with unswerving fidelity to the north can be utilized in a magnified form for

man's convenience profit and pleasure. Accepting the theory advanced that vast deposits of magnetic ore exist in the immediate vicinity of the north pole and from there come the magnetic currents distributed over the globe, and that it is the attraction of this thus far unbounded field that draws with magic power the needle of the compass, there is nothing, as Mr. Nitsch looks at it, to prevent its being made of real service.

"I believe," said he "that magnets could be suspended in the air of sufficient force to counteract the resistance of the air, overcome the adverse currents and move more or less rapidly toward the north."

Mr. Nitsch said that it might not prove possible, but it was open to argument and experiment and there is no telling what might come of it. As to the methods of return, should such a flight as pictured ever be taken, that was spoken of as a problem that would be solved quickly.

RAILROADS OF RUSSIA.

Progress Made in the Czar's Domain Will Astonish the World.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Prince Michael Hilkoft, Imperial Minister of Ways and Commerce of Russia, accompanied by his suite, arrived here at 7 o'clock tonight on a special train over the New York Central from New York, and after an inspection of the Niagara Power Company's plant viewed the falls by moonlight. The Prince came expressly to study American railway systems. Russia, he declares, has made great strides in railway building in recent years and will astonish the world when the work contemplated is completed. The railroads of Russia are now operated upon the continental system, but it is proposed to substitute the American. When the great trans-Siberian railway is completed Prince Hilkoft declares Russia will have made it possible to travel around the world in the marvelous time of about thirty days.

Tomorrow the Prince and his party will spend in viewing the falls and will then go to Buffalo and later to Depew, where the New York Central shops will be inspected.

CARLISLE FOR SENATOR.

He Will Receive Republican Support in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Oct. 18.—Three members of the Kentucky Legislature from the city of Louisville state that they will vote for John G. Carlisle for United States Senator if it turns out that after one ballot a Republican cannot be elected.

The three members were Representatives Shultz, Carson and Freeman. It is understood that other Republican members stand ready to do the same thing. E. C. Linney, who is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Thirty-eighth Senatorial district, said he would do the same thing if elected.

As a special session of the Legislature is likely to be held in November or December, it seems now almost settled that a United States Senator will be chosen in succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, whose term expires March 4, 1897.

TO FOLLOW UP BRYAN.

Ex-Congressman Mason to Be Put on His Trail.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—It has been arranged by the Republican campaign managers to have ex-Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago speak in the immediate vicinity of every hall in which Mr. Bryan makes an address in this city. Two weeks before the Chicago Convention Mason met the Democratic candidate in a joint debate at Waterloo, Ia. The Republican leaders say they were so well satisfied with the result that this plan of practically pitting Mason with Bryan has been decided on. There is no intention, they say, of interfering with the Bryan meetings in any particular, but a chance will be given all voters who would rather hear a Republican than a Democratic speech to exercise their choice. The plan promises to furnish some of the most lively incidents of the campaign.

With a Terrible Crash
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—A 500-pound clock weight crashed through three doors of St. Hedwig's Catholic Church this afternoon. The church was crowded at the time and the panic ensued, in which no one was injured.

St. Hedwig's is a Polish Roman Catholic church. Archbishop Kater was administering the sacrament of confirmation to a class of 225 at the time and the church was crowded. There were over 2000 people present.

The tower is 180 feet high and the weight was suspended at a height of 170 feet. The tower covers the entrance to the edifice. The services had been in progress for some time, and fortunately there were no people passing in or out.

At a few minutes after 4 o'clock the services were brought to an end by a terrible crash in the belfry.

Celebrated Their Victory.

BERKELEY, Oct. 17.—The students of the State University have a theatre party tonight at the Alcazar in honor of their victory at football over the Olympics this afternoon. About half of the students present were from the Affiliated Colleges. The party occupied the entire orchestra and made things lively throughout the play with their yells and "joshes." After the play they went, 300 strong, to the Zinkland for supper.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "b" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 50,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-root in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.
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AVERY'S STUBBLE DIGGER is the peer of all sugar land implements. Two mules can throw the stubble out loose enough to plant any crop and not interfere with the cultivation. Its features of absolute merit are:

1. Metal wheels with renewable hub boxes.
2. Solid steel teeth.
3. Great strength, with lightness of draught.
4. Improved flanges, with movable teeth.

We also handle **Avery's Stubble Shaver**. The planter will recognize the superiority of this shaver over all others at a glance. The knives can be raised or lowered, with ease, with ONE lever, without stopping the team. They can be regulated to shove at any depth and are protected by shields, so that it is impossible for the mules to be cut by them.

Avery's Improved Cone Cultivator.

And the above mentioned Shavers and Diggers are in use at the Onomea Sugar Co.'s plantation, the Wainaku plantation, the Hakalau plantation, where they have given great satisfaction; and testimonials to that effect are on file in our office.

Planters should order early so as not to be delayed in their work. We have a large stock on hand, and are now offering them at greatly reduced prices.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

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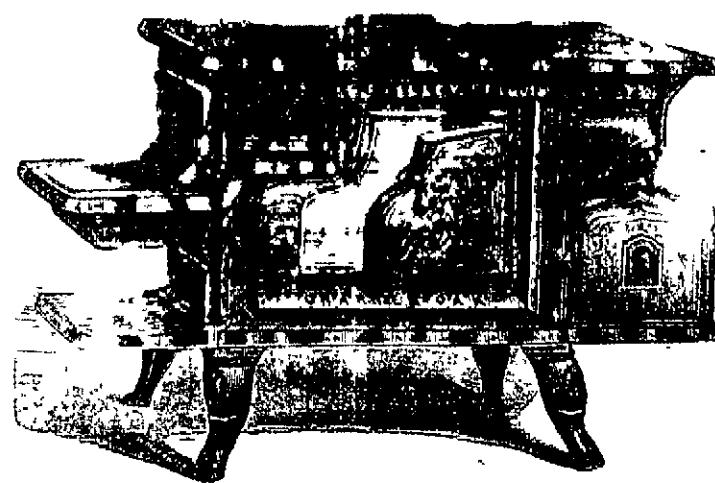
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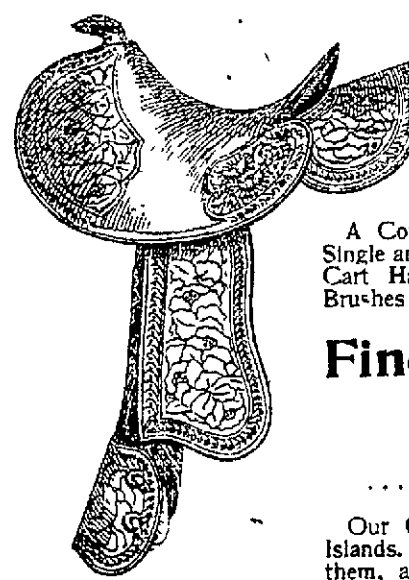
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WAVERLEY BLOCK.

MR. ABBOTT REPLIES.

To Artist Jessett's Letter on Methods in Public Schools.

Says He is Ignorant of Conditions Here—Should Have Studied Before Criticizing.

MR. EDITOR:—The question of the new education versus the old, which Mr. Jessett has raised, is of so great importance that it merits a thorough discussion. It lies at the foundation of education. And we all agree that education is the basis of a free state, upon which the character and progress of people and nation depend.

Mr. Jessett strikes manfully at what seem to him wrong methods and conceptions. Some of his points are well worthy of serious thought. One of the things to be sure of in nature study is that the pupil shall see nature. The hair splitting of the higher English grammars is indeed worse than a waste of time. Mr. Jessett's article, however, is marred by a seeming personal feeling against the leaders in the summer school, and by an apparent desire to make the most of everything that seems to count against the new education. I presume these defects should be laid to an excess of zeal rather than to any bitterness, and Mr. Jessett's criticism should be given full hearing in spite of this unpleasantness of manner.

The main difficulty with Mr. Jessett, however, is that he apparently does not grasp the vital distinction between the old education and the new. He says, indeed, that Dr. Dresslar impressed upon the teachers the necessity of training their pupils to lead noble lives. And this is the fundamental principle of the new education in contradistinction to the "information" ideal of the old. Yet he tries to measure the new water of life in the old bushel basket.

In other words, he thinks if morality is to be the basis of education, the pupil should have moral precepts tacked to latitudinal and longitudinal lines, pinned on the top of the highest mountain, and floating like logs in the largest river. With the view of observing these phenomena, he attends the geography class of one who adheres to the ideal of the new education, and he declares the lesson a failure because he did not find these precepts.

The simple statement shows how absurd his position is. The strange thing is that any one who listened carefully to one of Dr. Dresslar's lectures should have failed to hear him say: "Do not preach," or that any one who read the Advertiser and was at all interested in the subject should have failed to read the story in which Dr. Dresslar held up to ridicule the old informational way of developing character. "Let the pupil draw his own conclusions and point his own morals," he said. "A little girl whose teacher followed the other method wrote a composition on a cow: 'A cow has two ears, two horns, four legs and a tail; therefore we should all be very good.'"

Another instance of this same measuring of the new by the old measure is the expectation that Dr. Dresslar should teach methods—that is, should tell the teachers exactly how to manage their classes in geography, for instance. Mr. Jessett says "teachers would get more information from a careful perusal of Swett."

Dr. Dresslar was here rather to arouse thought, set teachers to "working out their own salvation," get them to read books on method (of which Swett's Methods is a good one, but by no means the best), and to ennoble their purposes and aims. And any one who hears, as I do, from the districts, of the thoughtful activity among the teachers in all parts of the Islands, will know that this purpose was accomplished. Mr. Jessett, of course, could not be expected to know this.

Another instance of his looking solely for information is his complaint that Dr. Dresslar did not quote from great authorities, ancient and modern. Of course if the purpose had been information, he would have done so. If the purpose is to compel thought, the need is at least not so apparent. In fact, a statement that Col. Parker, for instance, thinks so and so, is apt to be accepted as true without thought, instead of arousing thought. Perhaps these three instances are sufficient to prove my point. Any one who is sufficiently interested to turn to Mr. Jessett's article will find that he keeps his ideal (i. e., information) almost constantly in view.

Mr. Jessett criticizes the advice of the Director to the teachers, of reading. This advice was, "Have the pupil get at the thought." Mr. Jessett says: "What amount of thought is to be got at from the baby sentences, 'the dog barked,' 'the cat mewed,' and 'the cow jumped over the moon'?"

This criticism shows clearly that Mr. Jessett does not understand at all the condition of education in our schools. To him it is a self-evident fact that every pupil must know at once what each sentence in the reader means. The truth is that very few Hawaiian pupils, when they first come to school, know either what idea the word "dog" stands for, or of what thought the sentence "the dog barked" is a representation. With all deference to Mr. Jessett, allow me to insist that it is a matter of importance whether the pupil knows what he is talking about, or is simply repeating sounds which have no meaning to him.

In conclusion, let me say it seems a pity that a man so keenly observant and so ready to be helpful as Mr. Jessett is should not have been more careful to inform himself about the conditions of teaching in the Islands, and about the purposes of the new education, before he tried to improve upon them.

OSMER ABBOTT.

Lahalauna, Oct. 24th, 1896.

U. S. S. Adams to Leave.

It will be a surprise to Honolulu to know that the U. S. S. Adams, which has been here for eight months, and whose officers have become so well acquainted with the people of this city that they have become one with them, will sail for San

Francisco in about a fortnight's time. The place will be taken by the U. S. S. Alert, so well known here and commanded by Captain Franklin Hunt. Although no orders have as yet reached the Adams, it is positively understood from letters received from headquarters that the Adams will go as stated. The Alert will leave San Francisco on November 1st.

THE PETITION.

Petitions in Colonel Little's Behalf. Sheriff Hitchcock Arrives.

Thirteen petitions, signed by English, American, Hawaiian and Portuguese residents of Hawaii, in favor of Gilbert F. Little for Judge of the Third and Fourth Judicial Districts arrived by the Kinau yesterday. The only rival to Colonel Little is Hon. D. H. Hitchcock, brother of the sheriff, a man well known and honored by his friends, but whose health, unfortunately, is not robust.

The Tribune advances Mr. Hitchcock against all others, Wilder's name not being mentioned. It is understood that Sheriff Hitchcock favors Little, his brother, D. H., being in rather bad health. There were two meetings of the Cabinet yesterday, but the matter was not taken up either time, the afternoon meeting being devoted entirely to affairs connected with the sugar interests. As Minister Cooper does not intend visiting his office again prior to his return from the States, it is probable the appointment of a judge will not be made until after his departure.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from *crux*, a cross, and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared an incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a *cruel pain* at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and irritable, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little, my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty."

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys, dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered *excruciating pain* and was confined to my bed for *thirteen weeks*. Remedies of every description were tried, but to little purpose."

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailment, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are at liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42 Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 18th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for *eighteen weeks* thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me *excruciating pain*, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover."

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hukonall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44 High Street, Hukonall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion of dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place invited influenza, and then remained to torment her. It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup *immediately* when the slightest illness appears.

Jesse Grant has turned Populist, and no sooner gets his seat warm than he wants to be sent to the United States Senate. Jesse has the cheek of a government mule.—Contra Costa News.

MR. BINGHAM EXPLAINS.

Matter of Expulsion of Member From Church.

Quotation From Elder Bingham's History. The Backslider Was Not an Hawaiian.

MR. EDITOR:—In the report of my remarks at the meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, which was published in your paper of this morning, the expression, "On one occasion a man who had connected himself with the church, but who was thoroughly bad, etc.," is somewhat misleading. It would naturally be inferred from this statement that this man was a member of the native church of which my father was then pastor. In speaking of the man as a church member, I did not mean to give the impression that he was a member of my father's church, much less that he was a Hawaiian. In justice to old Kawaiahae church, will you not find room in your paper for the enclosed extract from my father's history of the Hawaiian Islands (p. 276), and oblige Yours truly,

HIRAM BINGHAM.

Oct. 26, 1896.

"Disgusted and and grieved by the shameful violation of God's laws even by men who claimed to be Christians, the missionaries were called not only to lift up the warning voice, but, in one instance, were led unitedly to address an admonition to one above middle age, who claimed to be both a gentleman and a professed Christian. Too far and too long astray to take kindly a Christian admonition, he quickly reported to his companions the rebuke, and resolved on railing and revenge rather than repentance and reform. 'He sought,' as he said, 'opportunity to beat some of the missionaries in the street;' he then rushed, with one of his comrades, into my house. The unbidden entrance, heavy tramp and impious accents, as they pushed their way through to our retired bedroom where, having just returned from my labors out, I happened to be sitting with Mrs. B. who had just been raised from a three months' illness, apprised us of the object of their visit. I led them back to the room which they first entered, and asked them to be seated. The reproved offender denominated the letter which he received from us a libel. Being reminded that our admonition was sent him as a private letter, and could not at any rate be a libel without its being published, 'It is published,' he affirmed. 'Who published it?' 'I published it myself.' 'Then, sir, you are the responsible man. We have done what our duty seemed to require of us. After many words I asked him what he wished of me. He said, 'I want an apology for that letter, and if I don't get it, I'll kill you.' Knowing that the letter had stated with sufficient clearness the incontrovertible reasons for its being written, I replied, 'If the letter does not carry its own apology on its face, there is no apology to be made for it.' With violence, he brandished his heavy cane, and like a madman thrust it at me, while Mrs. B. sat near me, and our little first born, five years old, at a little distance, looked anxiously through a door to see what was to become of her parents in the strange encounter. With arms calmly folded, I said, 'God is my Protector.' But he insinuated that I was a follower of Calvin, and calumniously accused that reformer of burning Ser-

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From reliable dealers at about the same price?

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FRED PHILP.

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vetus. He said, moreover, that he had the happiness to belong to a church which would not notice any complaint from us if we should make one against him, and that he would persecute us while he lived and then leave it to his children. Having wearied himself, if not us, by two full hours chiefly of impious railing, he retired with his companion."

SAW THEIR OWN BONES.

X-ray Machine in Operation at Physician's Office Last Night.

Outside of the one brought down here by the surgeon of the O. S. S. Australia a short time ago, Clarence Macfarlane bears the distinction of bringing the first X-Ray machine into the country.

This apparatus known as a "four-inch spark machine" was taken into a physician's office last night where Dr. Wayson, Dr. Wood and a few friends had gathered.

The machine was set in operation by a current from some storage batteries and the peculiar greenish light in the Crook's tube was a signal that everything was ready.

Each one present had an opportunity to see the bones of his own hand and wrist, the surgeon's instruments enclosed in a wooden box and a key in the center of a very thick book.

Several of the physicians are talking over the scheme of securing a "twelve-inch spark" machine for the use of the public in general and to be left with Superintendent Eckart at the Queen's hospital. These men have signified their intention of donating various sums of money toward the purchase of this machine and expect that the merchants will join hands with the physicians in their effort to secure the same for the city of Honolulu.

WARRENSBURG, MO., HAS A STREET CAR LINE.

Warrensburg, Mo., has a street car line, the rolling stock of which consists of one car that makes a trip once a month, merely to preserve the franchise.

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C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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where there is a great demand for the services of bugologists, upholstered furniture is not sought after to any great extent. Besides the trouble caused by the bugs, the natural high temperature is against anything that adds to the discomfort by making the body warmer. For this reason then, the inclination of the people is toward cool furniture.

Wicker Ware Chairs

and couches fill the bill and are more comfortable. At Eastern summer resorts some people furnish their homes throughout with wicker and rattan furniture, and the result has always been satisfactory. We have

Straight Chairs

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in an endless variety of shapes. Some fancy ones are works of art. These goods differ in fifty ways from the cheap goods manufactured in China. They are better finished and in better shapes. The Chinese have not the machinery for treating the wicker in the same excellent manner as the Americans, nor have they the same skilled labor to weave the beautiful designs. Our goods are genuine

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For a very small cost, this style furniture can be stained to imitate natural wood and by this means, whatever signs of crudeness may appear to the eye in the virgin ware, is obliterated. Your inspection of this ware will be satisfactory to us.

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KING AND BETHEL STS.

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SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

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FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

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RUBBER STAMPS

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Every now and again some of the opposition papers get off some cheap claptrap about the finances of this country. They talk a lot of perfect balderdash, but they please themselves mightily.

Look back at the year 1895. The direct taxes yielded in that year \$562,691.92. The customs revenue was \$547,149.04, and other internal revenue produced \$600,224.23. In all \$1,740,065.19, and in spite of an epidemic of cholera and a revolution the current expenses were kept within that income. From this may be deducted what Minister Damon will be able to do during this year, and the next when we are likely to have either of the unfortunate visitations above alluded to.

Already we see the August bills being paid in October, a month before they are usually payable. Let the present system continue and the time will come when government bills will be paid monthly. Never at any time in its history has the Hawaiian treasury stood on a firmer basis than now.

The position of Hawaiian trade as shown in 1895 was also remarkably good. The exports in that year amounted to \$3,474,138.15 and the imports to \$5,329,785.04. This certainly shows well for a country whose total population is exceeded by dozens of cities in the United States and elsewhere.

Of these exports \$7,975,590.41 were credited to sugar; \$22,838.68 to coffee, and \$102,599.25 to bananas, while pineapples came in with \$8,783.84.

Of the imports \$4,121,920.22 came from the Pacific ports of the United States and \$394,399.16 from the Atlantic ports of the Republic, a total of \$4,516,319.38, leaving only \$1,197,698.16 for every nation that the Hawaiian Islands have commercial relations with.

Taking exports and imports together, the business done in 1895 by these Islands with all its commercial relations amounted to \$14,188,155.69. Of this sum \$12,908,508.92 was done with the United States of America. This is 91 per cent. of the whole business of the Islands. Who can say that the relations of this country with the United States are not intimately close?

With the financial and business showing that can be made, with continued prosperity, and things do look prosperous, this country will one of these days form a brilliant star in the crown of Columbia. The star may be small, but it will flash like a diamond of the first water.

SPANISH COLONIES

There has been considerable attention drawn to the Philippine Islands during the last few weeks in consequence of a revolt that has occurred there, which, according to latest advices, has been successfully put down.

Outside of a few who make it their business to keep posted, hardly anyone knows anything of the Philippine Islands. Here we know that the Manila cigars come from them, but beyond that we know practically no more than the whiff of smoke that goes curling from our lips.

The archipelago numbers some six hundred islands, but only eleven of them are of primary geographical importance. The area of the group is calculated 52,500 square miles. The population is about 6,200,000, of which Spaniards and part Spaniards number hardly three per cent.

The administration of the Philippine Islands throws a strong light upon the reasons for the Cuban revolt. The Spanish colonial government is grossly corrupt, and in expenditure it is frightfully extravagant. Beyond this it is a thoroughly priest ridden country and no local governor can hope to make any success in the administration of his district unless he is hand and glove with the priest in charge. In point of fact the condition of the Philippine Islands is somewhat similar to that of the South American Republics. The people, where semi-civilized, are intensely bigoted while outside of the pale of civilization are many tribes who are pagan and who, in any revolt, are willing to throw their weight in with the revolting party.

The condition of the finances is always woful. Taking a few of the latest statements the deficit was in one year \$1,404,763.11, in the next \$1,840,148.30, and again \$2,229,401.92. These are official figures.

But can one wonder that things should be as they are when one looks at the salaries paid. The Governor-General receives a salary of \$40,000 a year. Chief of the General Direction of Civil Administration gets \$12,000 a year, and his staff gobbles \$43,708. He also gets \$500 for travelling expenses. There is also a council of three mem-

bers, each of whom get \$4,700 a year. Among the islands are sixty-nine governorships, ranging in value from \$5000 per annum to \$4500.

Then the military come in for their share, commencing from a brigadier and staff at \$16,000 a year, and running down to a cavalry sub-lieutenants at \$1450, which is really modest.

The Church whacks in nobly with an Archbishop at \$12,000. The salaries of the priests attending the Cathedral at Manila aggregate \$40,000 and they are allowed \$3000 for expenses. Then there are four Bishops with a salary of \$6000 a year. In fact the state outlay for the clerics amounted to about \$725,000.

Is it any wonder that with such drains upon the treasury the Spanish Colonies cannot get along.

The mere statement of financial expenditure is however only half the story. Every governor, every brigadier, every lieutenant and every bishop, priest and deacon hopes to make, and probably does make a very considerable addition to his income "on the outside." Countries governed under such conditions must be in a chronic state of revolt.

Think of the advantages that an Anglo-Saxon civilization prevents as compared with that imported by the Latin races. Under the Anglo-Saxon there is careful administration of public funds, the expenses of government are kept down as low as they possibly can secure the proper performance of duty. There is no state support of any religious body and there is the greatest freedom to the subject.

Anyone thinking over the subject will come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Saxon is a born colonizer while it is just as clear that the Latin is not. What would have been the fate of these Islands had their civilization come from Spain instead from the United States? They would be as far behind the world as Manila is today, a curiosity to visit and a spot to be avoided ever after. And yet our city has not even a century's life while Manila dates from 1571. The Anglo-Saxon shows himself as indeed ahead.

THE CASTLE CASE.

An extraordinary case has taken place in London. Mr. and Mrs. Castle, well known society people in San Francisco, but no relations of our fellow citizens, have been arraigned for pilfering goods from some of the stores they patronized. Their bail was placed at \$120,000. Their peculations are estimated at over \$2,500. In such a matter one must have the utmost sympathy for this unfortunate people accused. But the case as it stands proves very conclusively, as the Argonaut says, and has said often, that the administration of justice in the criminal courts of the European States is far more even handed than what prevails in the United States. The Argonaut is a strong American paper, and cannot be thought to favor European methods, but the Argonaut is eminently fair.

The Argonaut says: Suppose, purely for purposes of argument, that people of equal standing with the Castles had been arrested on a similar charge in any city of the United States. Suppose a similar amount of pressure had been brought to bear upon the courts, through the leading merchants, the leading bankers and the leading professional men of the city where the arrest took place. Suppose that the Department of State had also intervened to shield the prisoners. Suppose that these prisoners had been people of large wealth and of good social position in the city whence they came. How long would they have been detained in any city of the United States by any criminal judge in the United States? Not twenty-four hours—not twelve hours—not one hour. Yet these people in London—with every pressure brought to bear to save them, or at least to secure bail for them—were forced to remain in jail for a week, and then were admitted to bail only because the public prosecutor and the inspector of detectives refused, through sympathy, to oppose the bail. Even then the magistrate fixed the bail at two hundred thousand dollars—a sum which in the United States would be considered large for the president of a corporation who had stolen all the corporate funds.

It is said that this London magistrate believes that people of wealth, position and education deserve severer punishment than those of lesser opportunities, and that people of wealth should be placed under heavier bail than people who are poor. Such views as this are so contrary to those prevailing in the criminal courts of the United States that they almost startle an American. Yet who can say that they are wrong? Despite the sympathy all San Franciscans feel for their townpeople who have been forced to stand in the prisoners' dock of a London criminal court, the fact remains that the conduct of the magistrate and officers of that court, up to date, have created in the minds of all fair-minded San Franciscans a sentiment of the most profound respect.

MINISTER COOPER.

By the Milwaukee today Minister Cooper goes to Canada and the United States for a well earned holiday. Coming here six years ago this gentleman took a prominent part in the affairs of the country. In 1890 he was one of the foremost in that group of determined men who faced what was likely to be death had the opposing forces been unopposed. The public can well remember how Mr. Cooper stood at the Waikiki side of the entrance to

the Government buildings and read what may be justly called the Hawaiian Declaration of Independence. It was boldly done, and since then Mr. Cooper has fully carried out the promise of his first public act.

In March, 1893, Mr. Cooper became a Circuit Judge of the First Circuit which position he ably filled till on the resignation of Mr. Hatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he being appointed Minister to Washington. Mr. Cooper took charge of the Foreign Office. While there he has shown ability and energy, and many delicate matters have been settled quietly, without coming to public ears, through his strong common sense and direct method of dealing.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, in accordance with the new educational law, Mr. Cooper was appointed Minister of Education. His energy in the direction was at once manifest. He suggested and carried out various reforms and showed himself as able at the head of educational affairs as he had been when dealing with the foreign diplomats.

Minister Cooper is still a young man, being on the sunny side of forty. Indeed he is younger than any of his colleagues and many of the heads of the departments. But young men are what a young country needs. It needs energy, vim and determination. Of all this Minister Cooper is an admirable exemplar.

The Minister's visit to the Continent will no doubt be of considerable advantage to this country. He carries with him a mine of information and he will disseminate wherever he goes.

NUUANU STREAM.

The work that the Government is doing at the mouth of the Nuuanu stream is really good. Land, which was a mere quay mise, is being reclaimed and will form excellent building ground for the future. Attacks have been made upon the Superintendent of Public Works because of his action here, but it only requires an impartial person to visit the spot and see what is being done. The work has necessitated taking off a part of the St. Louis College grounds, but the Government has given a solid "quid pro quo" for it. Everyone, who knew the district before this reform was undertaken, would be astonished at the progress made. From a worthless and pestilent spot the city is going to have a piece of land that will be eagerly bid for whenever it comes into the market.

The change in the part of the town alluded to will probably have a wholesome moral effect upon the Kikihale, Cape Horn and Japan Sea districts. As a rule when a district improves it has its effect upon the surrounding districts. It is not always the case, as witness the juxta position of wealth and filth upon California street in San Francisco. There you pass palaces and shortly after are cheek by jowl with the slums of Chinatown and the disreputable jaunts of Dupont street.

It seems a just supposition, however, that the new departure at the mouth of Nuuanu stream will have a better effect than the great houses on Nob Hill. The new land will have attractions for men and women who want homes. People who want homes want good surroundings for the children who are to and who will people those homes. If such a class of people take up their abode in that district the sly groggery and other evil places will fit. The pure and the impure will live together, but when it comes to a question of the children of the pure, the impure very soon find that they have to take their walking tickets and seek other pastures. As a fact the work at the mouth of the Nuuanu stream is likely to work a moral regeneration in that district.

BUGS.

What can you make from what you are doing? It is a common expression from the average man or woman. See a man devoting himself to the study of beetles—shrug your shoulders and pass on the other side. See another one devoting himself apparently to the mere watching of a milkmaid's hands and laugh at his pure idiocy. The story is an old one. Few people know what those about them mean. The man who studied milk maid's hands was Jenner, and his work robbed smallpox of its horrors. Before Jenner's time smallpox was as frightful an horror as cholera is today. Calm, careful thought and that unknown quantity—the X-Ray of mankind—enabled him, in spite of all opposition to prove his case and to relieve a world from what used to be a calamity. Who of the older generations here cannot remember pocked-marked people in daily life. Now such a thing as a pocked-marked person is almost unknown after the modern methods in use to prevent the disease.

Jenner devoted himself to milkmaids with success. Other people have devoted themselves in other directions. The laugh is frequently heard along the street "What is the good of passing about this bug or that?" Well, as a fact, if people did not have some one who looked after this bug and that the sugar planter, the coffee planter, the

sugar planter would not have any proper return for their toil.

The man who peers round and is afraid of the butt of the ignorant, is the man who really puts tens of thousands of dollars into the pockets of those who displace his work and who reap a reward to which they are really not entitled.

The work that has been done by the specialist in the matter of fighting the enemy with his own weapons is really wonderful. The rose bug is nearly exterminated and already roses are once more a marketable commodity. There is distinct hope that Honolulu will once more become the rose garden it used to be. And this gain has come because scientific thought has been brought to bear upon the subject. Scientific thought showed the way and scientific intelligence has done away with the past. The worm which threatened the sugar cane on Kauai is now so thoroughly unhealthy that the end is very near.

Professor Koebele goes soon to the Coast with the distinct object of getting antidotes of rather pests that will kill our pests. It is the principal of setting a thief to catch a thief. You have a pest that worries your crops. Along comes the professor and introduces the natural enemy of the pest and away goes the pest. It is the natural method of fighting plague. The ant worm, numbers of worms and beetles that prey upon the leaves of our plants are doomed to extinction, as soon as the proper antidote can be introduced. The study of bugs or of anything else that is properly followed up is of infinite use to mankind in general. Specialists are an advantage wherever they may be.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

A few days ago there was published in these columns an article upon this subject. It is a very live issue, but unless it is taken up with a view now, it is very likely to share the fate of the effort of the committee in the last legislature. In other words it will be quietly laid upon the shelf.

There are few people but believe that much good can be done and should be done in this direction. The evils which spring from the abuse of drink are as patent to the man of moderate drinking habits as to the total abstainer. What is needed is a union of these parties and an effort to ameliorate the condition of affairs. This paper has advocated for many years some modification of the Gothenberg system. Like any other good cause, it is a system that requires money to back it. What would the Salvation Army system be without money to back it. The self-denial of millions allows the means for thousands to work. Thus it is with the drink question on these islands. To fairly fight it there must be self-denial on the part of those interested in putting it down. Eventually we may reach the point when all men will be temperate, but that consummation is as yet far off. We must educate our heterogeneous population and gently lead them in the right way.

The first thing for those interested in the movement to do is to meet together and view the matter in a practical light. The citizens of this city should discuss the issue and this in no spasmodic way. There are men who can come forward and call such a meeting or series of meetings. The ways and means to be adopted should have full discussion, not only in the columns of the press, but on the oratorical platform. The matter only needs a good leader to take hold of it, and there is no reason why such steps shall be taken as will lead to ultimate success.

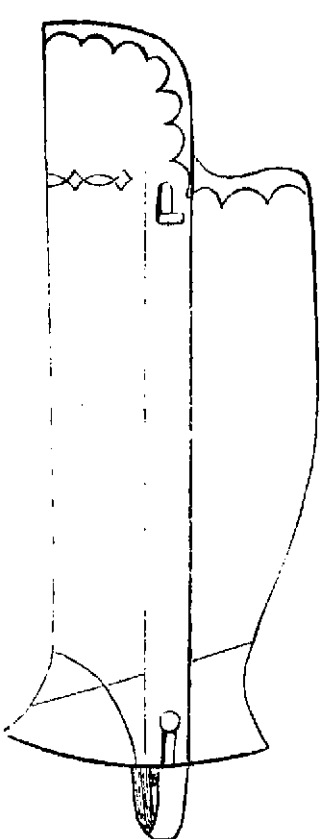
HUMAN NATURE.

The Matabele war showed some picturesque features outside of the mere fighting and Cecil Rhodes, despite what may be said of him as a schemer, is a "man." On August twenty-second John Grootboom, a Boer scout, came in and announced that six principal chiefs, two princes and thirty-four indunas and captains of impis were gathered together three miles off. They further asked Cecil Rhodes to come to them. He went, accompanied by four men. The four carried pocket revolvers, to shoot themselves with in case of capture. Cecil Rhodes carried nothing save a switch.

These men rode to the Matabele camp, held an important meeting, heard the chiefs grievances and returned in safety.

It is a thing worth thinking over. Here were a set of savages, or semi-civilized men, who kept their word. Here were also men who felt that they could trust their word. It must have been a striking scene.

Now the question comes up who would under similar circumstances trust the word of what are called civilized races? European history is full of treacherous episodes. There is no need to recapitulate the assassination of the Guises in December of 1588 and countless blood stained annals of every country on earth. But it does seem great on the part of these semi-savages to have had in their hands five of the foremost men of their race without



help, whom they could have held as hostages.

The fact is that human nature is by no means as black as it is painted. When boldly faced, even the worst of human nature finds that there is goodness in it. The rout of Comus fled before the purity of the Lady. The worst of meanness bow in honor and act honorably before true courage. The incident that has been cited of Cecil Rhodes proves the truth of the argument. Human nature, perverted however it may be, is good.

The population of the district of Hilo has been received per Kinau. The figures as reported, without correction, are 9065 males and 3799 females, a total of 12,864. In 1890, when the last census was taken, the figures stood 6862 males and 3073 females, a total of 9935. This is a gain of 2829 in all and of 1203 males and 726 females. In the work that Mr. H. C. Austin, the District Superintendent, laid out was a plan for taking the census of what may be called Hilo City. The Town Division includes Kaunama, Pihooua and Keaukaha. The total of this amounts to 3036 of whom 1835 are males and 1201 are females. The actual population of Hilo proper has never before been arrived at. It is now possible to judge what Hilo as a city represents. It represents 3000 people out of a population of 100,000 or three one hundred and tenths of the whole group. It certainly manages to make a considerable noise for the size of the place. It must always be remembered that Hilo district and Hilo city or town are at considerable variance and that the newspaper views are from the town, not the country.

Sheriff Hitchcock, who did splendid work during the revolution, and has throughout his life shown a manly course, has been appointed Circuit Judge of the Island of Hawaii. Judge Hitchcock comes of an old family on the Hawaiian Islands and one that has been intimately connected with the town of Hilo. He is thoroughly acquainted with every part of the big Island and is, moreover, a lawyer of ripe years and great experience. Hawaii may be congratulated upon the appointment that has been made, and the Advertiser compliments the whilom Marshal on his elevation.

Sighted a Wreck.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 2.—On the voyage of the schooner Robert Lewers from San Francisco, Captain W. G. Goodman sighted on the 12th ultimo some wreckage. His vessel at the time was near the Tongan group, and he saw what appeared to be the stump of a vessel's lower mast with lower yard attached to it, on the reef three miles southwest of Turtle Island. A little later he passed through a lot of drift lumber which appeared to be coming from the direction of the reef named Vuata Vatoa. The lumber was Puget Sound pine.

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terested in the progress of the American arc, and its completion will doubtless be the occasion for many congratulations from abroad.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The Emperor of Germany stands twenty-first in the direct line of succession to the British throne.

The Legislative Council of New Zealand have voted to exclude Chinese and all other Asiatics from the colony.

It is said that Sir Herbert Kitchen-er would ask for nothing better than to clear out the Khalifa and the Der-vishes before the cold season is over.

Custer County is one of the greatest in its stock-growing interests in all Montana. It has 39 cattle, 27 horses and 50 sheep for every man, woman or child in it.

Owing to the high prices charged by the gas companies in England, a number of large towns, as well as London suburbs, like Wimbledon, have been compelled to revert to oil lighting for street lamps.

When the sewing machine was invented prayers were offered in many churches that the makers would be stricken with the knowledge of their own wrong-doings in robbing sewing women of their means of support.—Chicago News.

The first woman completely and formally invested with the dignity of an ambassador is Catherine de Siena. She was, as is well known, deputed by the Italian Government to conciliate Pope Urban VI. after his flight, and induce him to return to Rome, an office which she successfully discharged.

The young Countess of Warwick has devised a new outdoor game called "lawn billiards." The lawn is laid out like an immense billiard table, with banks of sod for cushions. The balls are of celluloid and are hollow, while the cues are short-handled mallets. The game is said to be very interesting but quite difficult, and it may prove a formidable rival to tennis.

Many efforts are now being made in France to attract American students to study there. In the city of Grenoble, not far from Aix-le-Bains, says the New York Tribune, the leading business men have formed a committee to welcome and assist young Americans who should choose the local university as a place of study. A circular has been issued by this committee setting forth the advantages of the University of Grenoble.

Tired
Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak
Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous
Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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CONSTRUCTION OF NICARAGUA CANAL.

Its Importance to Atlantic and Pacific Coasts Shipping.

U. S. MINISTER BARRETT'S VIEWS

How Important it is to San Francisco in the Eyes of Orientals—Both Political Factions Should Favor It—Necessity for its Completion—It Will be Very Profitable.

Knowing that United States Minister John Barrett had made a thorough study of the Nicaragua canal prior to his appointment to the mission to Siam, and that since he has taken up his quarters at Bangkok he has had an opportunity of learning the views of the most enlightened and enterprising Orientals interested in international commerce, the Chronicle has invited him to give the results to the public through its columns. This Mr. Barrett has very courteously done in the subjoined letter, which is directly to the point and which will be read no doubt with great interest:

I hope that the people of San Francisco and California will not forget the Nicaragua canal in the excitement of the Presidential campaign. Free silver, bimetalism, monometallism, protection, and tariff reform may be important questions, but none of them more directly concern California's material welfare than the construction of the Nicaragua canal. In my opinion, the prosperity of the State and of the whole Pacific coast will be more favorably influenced by its completion than by the consumption of any new money or tariff laws. They may have a bearing that many deem paramount to the canal, but in the keen struggle for votes the vital issues may be hidden in the quiet unanimity of opinion in its favor. In other words, it will be so generally assumed that California favors the canal, that the effect on the country at large of earnest agitation will be lost.

California should seek every opportunity to impress the East and Central West that she is terribly in earnest in the canal question, that the permanent development of the entire coast hinges largely upon its construction, and that the failure to build it will result in an immeasurable loss of commerce and prestige to the whole land in its relations to the great awakening in Eastern Asia and throughout all the countries that border on the Pacific Ocean.

Every platform that is drawn up should contain a plank that speaks in unmistakable terms concerning the canal; every candidate for Congress should be made to declare in unequivocal language that he will work as faithfully for the canal as he will fight any effort to injure the State; every voter should make sure that he does not by oversight cast his ballot for a man whose position is not specifically stated and known, and every paper should keep up the agitation without rest until the successful candidates go to Washington with the demand of the people on this issue uppermost in their minds.

The more I see the tremendous influence of the Suez canal the more I study its advantages right on the ground where this influence is greatest, the more I am convinced that the control of the Pacific waters by the United States depends on the opening of the Nicaragua canal.

I wonder if California appreciates the fight that is being made to kill the canal project. I have seen strong evidences of this, not only in New York, but in London and in Paris and in Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; and yet in spite of this I was impressed with the unanimity of sentiment expressed personally to me by the ablest and best informed men of this busy Asiatic coast, including both foreigners and natives. It is noticeable how well informed the heads of great Japanese and Chinese firms are on the canal project. They surprise one with the data at their tongue's end.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is one of the largest and wealthiest steamship companies in the world. It runs scores of steamers to Japanese, Russian, Korean and Japanese ports. It has started a new line to Europe, competing successfully with the old established companies. It is now starting a line to the United States (possibly to San Francisco, but probably

to Puget Sound or Portland), another to South America, and still another to Australia. Its managers, therefore, are men of ability and judgment. One of them, a specialist on trade routes, etc., said to me in emphatic terms:

"I cannot understand why the United States does not build the Nicaragua canal. I should think all of your political parties would clamor for it. I assure you, were Japan in control of the proposed route, it would be half finished by this time. Were the canal, moreover, open, you would see a large fleet of our steamers running across to San Francisco, then around to New Orleans and New York. This is no boast. We have often discussed the idea in our meetings. But your own shipping interests would receive such an impetus from the opening of the canal that Japan's interests seem very small in comparison. However, if you do not build it you will not control the Pacific, morally or commercially, and Japan may become the dominant power, closely followed by Great Britain, France or Russia."

These are almost his exact words, and I would use his name were they not said to me in private discussion. I quote them to show a phase of the subject perhaps not brought out lately—that is, unprejudiced foreign opinion.

I asked over fifty representative shipping men between Singapore and Vladivostok their frank opinion as to whether the canal would pay, and without exception they held that it would. Some of them thought that the dividends of the first few years might be small, but that in five years at the latest it would return as good an income as the Suez canal did in ten years. By representative shipping men I mean those who are the heads of firms that rank high in San Francisco and New York and are known there.

Another point of interest: I sought the opinions of many of the captains of the old companies—navigators who know the best routes in every sea—and I was impressed with the consensus of authority that the majority of steamers running between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or even London, Bremen, Hamburg and Havre and Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, would touch both ways at San Francisco, it being so close to the great circle of navigation, and of course a big port for both import and export cargoes, as well as a coaling station. They would stop there as regularly as the Suez steamers do at Colombo en route to China and Japan.

The published articles by Joseph Nimmo have done the most harm of recent printed arguments adverse to the canal. Although I cannot doubt the honesty of his convictions, I regret that he should have indulged in such illogical and unwarranted assumptions that we do not need the canal, that it would do more harm than good, that there is not shipping enough to support it, and that it would not be a financial success.

We who have made a study of the commercial and material possibilities of the Pacific seas, of the Pacific coast of the United States, of the Pacific shore of South America, of trans-Pacific Asia, of Australia, of the islands of the Pacific, cannot sympathize with Mr. Nimmo. If he would not hold the expense of isolated sectionalism too near his eye, he would, I am confident, write no more letters to magazines and newspapers against the Nicaragua canal.

California, then, must keep up a campaign for the canal. It must be offensive and extend the effort to a campaign of education. Every word belittling the canal should be met with a chapter in its favor.

It is to be hoped that this coming election will prove that California is more deeply in earnest than ever before in favor of the Nicaragua canal, even if it is not plainly decided where the State stands on money and tariff issues.—John Barrett, Minister to Siam, in San Francisco Chronicle.

The Harry Morse is to take a load of salmon to Sydney from San Francisco. The demand is so great just now, and as the steamers of the Oceanic line have more freight offerings than they can carry, sailing vessels have to be put on the run.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

COFFEE AND FRUIT EXCHANGE

COFFEE PLANTING IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The average rainfall in British Central Africa is 50 inches per annum, but in most of the districts it is about 45. The least rainfall in many districts is probably 35 inches. The highest rainfall is in parts of the Mianje district, where it rains some years over 100 inches. The rain falls principally in the months of December, January, February, March and April. There are heavy rains at the latter end of November and occasional showers in May and June. It also occurs often that rain falls in the hills during August. In the hill country—and most of British Central Africa may be described as such—it may be said that no month passes without a shower of rain. Nevertheless, it should be broadly stated that five months of the year are very wet, and seven months are very dry. This want of a more general distribution of the rainfall is not such a favorable feature as would be the more regularly distributed rain which occurs in Ceylon.

The climate in most parts of the Protectorate is agreeable, but it cannot be described as healthy. The chief condition of health is comfort. Europeans who make themselves thoroughly comfortable and do not expose themselves too much to the sun, and who lead thoroughly temperate lives, seldom have occasion to complain of their health. Almost the only disease which causes any anxiety is malarial fever. There is very little dysentery and it is of a mild type. Dysentery is hardly ever met with except in the plains. The climate is on the whole beneficial to persons of a consumptive or asthmatic tendency—very beneficial in fact to the latter, who often maintain better health in British Central Africa than in other parts of the world.

The whole of the Protectorate is now absolutely safe for European settlers, the entirety of it being under the direct control of the Administration. The natives are very well disposed toward the Europeans. There is a native population of about 1,200,000, but this is rapidly increasing by immigration from countries outside the Protectorate into the more settled districts. Labor is very cheap and fairly abundant. It is the great cheapness of labor, however, which is the principal attraction which British Central Africa can offer to coffee planters, and which atones for its inferiority of climate and rainfall as compared to Ceylon. Adult laborers receive wages to the extent of about 3s per month. At some periods of the year food is given in addition, making the cost of adult labor about 4s 6d a month. The labor of women and children is paid for at lesser rates.

The price of land ranges at present from 5s down to 2s 6d an acre, but owing to the considerable demand for estates, it is possible this upset price may increase. Land in Blantyre or in the vicinity of that township fetches rather high prices—from 100 to 120 per acre. Except within the settled and civilized shire districts, the price of land is hardly likely to exceed 2s 6d an acre for some time to come. As regards the sale of Government land, however, no estates exceeding 4,000 acres in one spot are permitted to be sold, and as a rule 1,000 to 2,000 acres is the area chosen. About one-eighth of the land in the Protectorate belongs to the British South African Company, the African Lakes Corporation, and some 200 European settlers. About three-eighths of the land is permanently secured to the natives, and about half of the total land area of the Protectorate is now at the disposal of the Government, though with a view to native expansion. It is intended to alienate more than about a quarter of the total land area.—Tropical Agriculturist.

TRIP OF EDWARD MAY.

Details of a Most Pleasant Voyage From New York City.

The American bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, after a fine trip from New York, with 1,500 tons of general merchandise, including 10,000 cases of kerosene oil, consigned to C. Brewer & Co. Following is Captain Johnson's report of the voyage: The Edward May left New York on May 25th, bound for Honolulu. When a week out the vessel was found to be leaking. Put back to Boston, arriving June 26th. Found the leak in the stem and pushed repairs as fast as possible. Finished repairs and sailed on July 3d, arriving and coming to an anchor in Nantasket Roads on the same day, owing to thickness of fog. Left again on July 5th and crossed the equator in the Atlantic in 27 deg. W. lon., August 7th. Passed east end of Cape St. John September 8th and rounded Cape Horn on the 9th. Experienced unusually fine weather here, with smooth sea and wind mostly from the east. Crossed the equator in the Pacific in 125 deg. 30 min. W. lon., September 13th. Made the Island of Maui at daylight on October 25th, and hove to off Koko Head at 10 p. m. on the same day, arriving in port early on the morning of the 29th.

C. A. Johnson was captain of the bark Mohican just before resuming the position of master of the bark Edward May on her present trip, and has been sailing to this port for the last forty years. In all he has been thirteen years on the Edward May. Besides having been master of the two vessels already mentioned, he has served in the same capacity on the Amy Turner, and a long time ago on the American ship Raduga Syren.

The Edward May is at Brewer's wharf and has begun discharging already.

HENRY CLEWS TO VICTORIA.

On the night of the day when Queen Victoria—God bless her!—had made the record for the longest reign, a party of Englishmen celebrated at the Hoffman House. Finally they decided to telegraph congratulations to Her Majesty. This was written on a blank.

"Her Majesty, Balmoral Castle. Congratulations on the longest reign of the best sovereign."

All had agreed to sign it, but all weak-

ened, and at midnight it had not been signed. Henry Clews passed through the room and was hailed.

"Being the most distinguished British resident of the United States," they said to him, "we regard it as your especial privilege to sign this and send it to the Queen."

Greatly flattered, Mr. Clews overcame his natural modesty and sent the message.

On the following day Mr. Clews met one of the party, and with much justifiable elation rummaged in his pocket till he found a cable message from the Queen. She had replied immediately on receiving his message of the night before.

"Her Majesty thanks the distinguished British resident for congratulations."

(Signed) "HIGGIE, Private Secretary."

Naturally Mr. Clews was extremely proud of a response so prompt and courteous. His first step was to take the newspapers into his confidence and let them publish the facts, but one and all regarded the affair as a joke, and not a paper has referred to it.

Mr. Clews' father intended him for a minister, but he came to this country in the steamer and became a banker.—New York Press.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The President directs it to be notified that

EDWARD GRIFFIN HITCHCOCK, ESQ.,

has been appointed Circuit Judge of the Third and Fourth Circuits, vice Hon. Antone Rosa, resigned.

GEO. C. POTTER, Secretary Foreign Office. Honolulu, Oct. 29, 1896. 4444-2t 1807-2t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of the Old Homestead Series will be open for application on or after 9 o'clock a. m. of November 19th, 1896, under provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for Homestead Leases:

Location.	Lot.	Area.
Akahupu, N. Kona.....	57	43.23
Akahupu, N. Kona.....	58	44.97
Akahupu, N. Kona.....	59	45.41
Awahua, Kaula, &c., N. Kona 78	39.14	
Awahua, Kaula, &c., N. Kona 80	41.21	
Awahua, Kaula, &c., N. Kona 81	15.59	
Puna, N. Kona.....	1	8.73

On and after the date named above, the following lots may be applied for as Right of Purchase Leases or Cash Freeholds:

Location.	Lot.	Area.	Value.
Awahua, Kaula, &c., N. Kona.....	83	20.49	61.47
Awahua, Kaula, &c., N. Kona.....	85	18.05	63.17
Awahua, Kaula, &c., N. Kona.....	86	19.99	69.96
Kalakake, N. Kona. 18	13.10	39.20	
Kalamakowali, S. Kona.....	5	57.	484.50
Kukuloape, S. Kona 4	18.03	54.19	
Kukuloape, S. Kona 5	23.08	68.87	

Full particulars as to conditions, method of applying, etc., may be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, and at the office of the sub-Agent, at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Oct. 26, 1896. 4442-3t 1807-1d

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Saturday, November 21 next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a small lot of land at Waialeale, Koolau, Oahu—containing 32-100 acre. This land is located makai of the Government road, adjoining land of Mr. A. Cullen, and is good rice land.

Terms—Cash, U. S. Gold. Upset Price—\$100.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold lot of coffee land at Kaupo, Maui, known as Lot No. 7, Public Lands Map No. 1, containing 38 50-100 acres. Upset price,—\$115.50.

This land will be sold subject to the following terms and conditions:

One-fourth purchase price, cash, remainder in equal instalments in one, two and three years, with interest at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum. Cultivation and improvements to begin within first year and continued during the two succeeding years. At end of third year, if ten per cent. of land is under cultivation, the land fenced, and all conditions complied with, purchaser will receive fee simple title.

Full particulars and plans of above lands may be obtained on application at the public lands office Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Oct. 24th, 1896. 1806-1d

SALE OF LAND AT OLAA.

On Monday, November 23, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the sub-agent, Hilo, will be sold Olaa Lot No. 348 on the volcano road, contain-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ing forty-seven acres, a little more or less. Upset price, \$10.00 per acre.

Land to be sold under the following general terms and conditions:

One-fourth of purchase price to be paid on day of sale and remainder in equal instalments in one, two and three years, with interest at rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Cultivation and improvements to be begun during the first year and continue during succeeding two years. Twenty-five (25) per cent. of the land to be put under cultivation and other improvements of the value of \$200 to be made before the end of the third year. At end of third year or sooner, if full amount of cultivation and improvement has been made with full payment of Purchase Price, and all conditions to such date fulfilled, a Patent Grant for the premises will issue.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of the Sub-Agent in Hilo.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Oct. 24th, 1896. 1806-1d

ST. D. G. WALTERS, M.D., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. W. Wilcox, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 19, 1896. 1805-3t

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERIES, when properly bought, may be sold cheap and yet be a source of profit to the dealer. If you can get fresh goods for the same, or less money than you pay for inferior goods, the profit to you is in buying from the men who sell the fresh goods. Our methods of buying are such that the consumer gets every advantage in price and quality. We buy from the manufacturer, thus saving the profit of middle man.

Our agent in San Francisco watches the market and takes advantage of every move favoring us; the advantage is to you as well. What we save in the cost is deducted from the selling price. You, as the buyer, save the difference.

An impression exists in the minds of people who are not our customers, that because our store is up-to-date and our goods the newest and freshest, our prices must be higher than in others. They are lower, and an order, just a single order, placed in our hands will convince you of the correctness of this statement. We have fancy groceries but no fancy prices; the condition of trade in Honolulu will not permit it.

No one here equals us in the stock we keep.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, U. S. A.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Agents, Honolulu

The bark Andrew Welch will take a peculiar cargo to Honolulu, says the S. F. Call of Oct. 20. She took aboard a considerable quantity of nitrate from the ship British Princess and today she will go to section 3 of the seawall and fill up with flour and railroad ties. Every inch of space on her is engaged, and every vessel up and loading for Hawaii is in the same position. It looks as though business was picking

MONEY VOLUME AND FAILURES.

Long steps have been lately taken by gold imports to establish an equilibrium between the abnormally tight money market in the United States and the abnormally weak market of London, and the result is that business there is experiencing the adverse effects of money contraction, while greater easiness is felt here. London has lost altogether a comparatively small amount of gold the past month, but not the tremendous effect on security values as represented by the London Bankers' Magazine.

Aggregate value of 32 securities, U. S. August 23,271,555,000
Aggregate value of 42 securities, U. S. September 2,201,562,000

Decrease 11,713,555,000

Here is an observable shrinkage of \$350,000,000. British public funds alone have declined over \$125,000,000 in aggregate value, and British railway securities nearly \$15,000,000.

Dun's places the number for the past three months or third quarter of the year at 3,757, and liabilities at \$73,224,643, against 2,792 in number and \$32,167,179 in liabilities for the same period last year. All sections suffered. In New England the liabilities of failed concerns were double those of a year ago; in the Middle States, 21-2 years larger; in the Central West, 3 times larger. The Far Western and Pacific States suffered least of all. We also give Bradstreet's record for the nine months as compared with other years back to 1892:

	No.	Per Cent.	Liabilities.
Assets.			
1896.....	11,280	58	\$171,550,292
1895.....	9,239	68	190,756,723
1894.....	9,251	54	110,674,934
1893.....	11,149	79	327,475,109
1892.....	7,378	51	76,971,771
1891.....	7,378	51	76,971,771

In number the record this year beats that of any previous year since the records began to be kept.—Ex.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Kinan brought the news yesterday that Kekaha plantation had started in grinding again.

Miss Lyman, whose sister is very ill in Chicago, left for the place by the Australia yesterday.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. have an ad. in today's paper that will prove of great interest to planters.

Miss Austin, daughter of the late Judge Austin of Hilo, left for the coast by the Australia yesterday to join her mother.

The S. C. Allen has among her cargo a fine nine-roller sugar mill for the Onomea Sugar Plantation Company. It was built by the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis.

Major G. C. Porter, Secretary of the Foreign Office, visited Liliuokalani at Waikiki Monday and presented her with the pardon just granted by the Government.

A luncheon was given at the home of C. E. Richardson, Hilo, in honor of Samuel Parker and Miss Parker a few days before their departure for Honolulu on the Kinan.

Notice is given in the By Authority column that the therein mentioned lots of the Old Homestead Series will be open for application on or after November 19th, 1896.

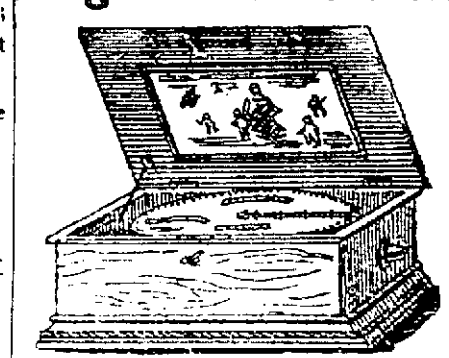
A standing order was issued at the Custom House yesterday to the effect that in the future all the cut flowers arriving here from San Francisco can be taken off the wharves without inspection. Only growing plants will be detained.

News was received by the last steamer from Hawaii that Miss Lucy Ward met with a severe accident at Kohala recently. She was thrown from her horse and split her knee-cap as well as sustaining slight injuries in the region of the forehead. She was resting comfortably when heard from, but it will be quite a while before she can get about again.

Country Friends!

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box



America's Greatest Invention.

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

PLAYS OVER TWO THOUSAND TUNES.

Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII *v.* M. CARVALHO, J. ENOS, J. R. MUNIZ, RODRIGUES, MANUEL JUAN and MANUEL JORDAIN.

EXCEPTIONS FROM FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER 23 1896 DECIDED OCTOBER 19, 1896.

JUDD, C.J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ

An affidavit setting forth that affiant was counsel for defendants and "used all his endeavors and means in his power to obtain and gather all the evidence possible"; "that he knew of the evidence of A. P. only after the jury had rendered their verdict," does not show due diligence in the preparation of the case and in the proper search and inquiries for testimony at the place where the offense was committed, and is insufficient to base a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J

The defendants were indicted and convicted of the offense of Unlawful Assembly in the First Circuit Court in Honolulu at the May Term, 1896, for that they together with divers other persons to the Attorney-General unknown, being then and there three or more persons in all were, of their own authority, assembled together, with disturbance, tumult and violence, and striking terror and tending to strike terror into others, contrary to the form of the statute.

This is a statutory offense, as all crimes and offenses are in this Republic, and is in the language of Section 1, Chapter 38 of the Penal Code.

The defendants moved for a new trial, 1st on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence, 2d on the ground of newly discovered evidence—which motion was overruled, duly excepted to and these exceptions presented to this Court.

As to the first ground the defendants submitted it to the Court and referred merely to the report of the evidence without particularizing the evidence.

Nevertheless we have carefully examined the reported evidence; and we find sufficient evidence to warrant the jury in finding a verdict of guilty and we may say that it clearly supports the verdict; no question of law was pointed out to us that the verdict was contrary to the law as charged.

"At the close of the case for the prosecution, the defendants moved the Court to instruct the jury to acquit the defendants on the grounds: that the prosecution had failed to prove that defendants were unlawfully assembled; that any threats were made by any of the defendants; that there was any actual force or violence committed by any one of the defendants; that there was any terror stricken into others, and that the offense the prosecution had proven was an affray between Officer Hughes and one Frank Ferreira, and the interference of Frank Ferreira with the arrest of Muniz."

This the Court refused properly, for it required the Court to pass on the weight of the evidence and such cannot be required of the Court except in cases where there is no evidence to support the charge, and in this case we have found the evidence ample and sufficient to support the verdict, and the Court was right in its discretion in leaving the weight of the evidence, the credibility of the witnesses and the facts to the jury. The evidence clearly shows disturbance, tumult and violence and acts tending to strike terror in others and that these defendants were ringleaders in the tumult. Chapter 38, Penal Code, Section 3. "Menacing language, or gestures, or show of weapons or other signs of demonstrations tending to excite terror in others, are sufficient violence to characterize an unlawful assembly or riot."

There was evidence upon all the points in this Section 3.

Section 5: "It is not requisite in order to constitute an unlawful assembly or riot, that persons should have come together with a common or unlawful intent, or in any unlawful manner; or that the object of the meeting, or the act done or intended, should of itself be unlawful. The tumult and violence tending to excite terror, characterize the offense though the persons may have assembled in a lawful manner, and though the object of the meeting, if legally pursued, or the act done or intended, if performed in a proper manner, would be lawful."

Section 6. "Persons present at a riot or unlawful assembly, and promoting the same, or aiding, abetting, encouraging or countenancing the parties concerned therein by words, signs, acts or otherwise, are themselves parties thereto and principals therein."

The acts of defendants come within both of these sections. The defendants based their motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence material to their defense.—To support this is the affidavit of the proposed witness Hon. Circuit Judge A. Perry, and the affidavit of Mr. A. G. Correa, the counsel for defendants at the trial.

This last affidavit sets forth: "A. G. Correa being duly sworn on his oath deposes and says, that he was counsel for the defendants in the case of the *Republic of Hawaii v. Manuel Carvalho and others*. That as counsel he used all his endeavors and means in his power to obtain and gather all the evidence possible in the above mentioned cause. That he knew of A. Perry Esq's evidence only after the jury in the above cause had rendered their verdict."

This affidavit is insufficient in that it does not show what diligence was used by counsel in the preparation of the defense.

The ground of newly discovered evidence, if made out within the recognized rules of practice, is sufficient to grant a new trial. But in order to that result, it should appear not only that the proposed testimony is newly discovered, that it would be material to the issue, and that it would not be merely cumulative, but that the defendant did not lose the opportunity to lay it before the jury by his own laches. For when it appears to the Court that the party might, by the exercise of due diligence, have discovered and obtained the proposed new testimony at or before the trial, a new trial will not be granted, unless there are in the particular case some peculiar circumstances of such a character as are entitled to weight in the mind of the Court in deciding upon a motion addressed to its discretion.

Weston v. Montgomery, 2 Haw. 310.

The defendant must use reasonable diligence. There are

few cases tried in which new evidence cannot be hunted after trial, and in order to secure to parties the termination of their legal controversies the Court must be wary about granting new trials upon insufficient excuses for not procuring the evidence when the parties had their day in court.

Burns v. Bowler, 4 Haw. 30.

The allegation of the affidavit is that he used every endeavor to procure all the evidence that he knew of.—Held, not sufficient, a party must use due diligence to procure all the important evidence that exists, he must search for it wherever there is a probability of finding.

Clement v. Cartwright, 7 Haw. 476.

Kaheana v. Natimu, 8 Haw. 271.

MINIATURE YACHTS.

Will Compete for Supremacy on November 16th.

Many will remember the exciting miniature yacht races that took place early in the year under the auspices of the Hui Moku Li Hawaii and will welcome gladly the announcement that other races will take place on November 16th.

Since these races were first started there has been created a great deal of interest in the matter by people possessing knowledge of the respective points of excellence of the various models of fast sailing yachts.

In accordance with this, boat builders of the city and others have been at work on miniature yachts built after the models of some of the famous yachts of the world. These will all be seen in the water on the 16th of November.

The following events have been prepared by the committee.

First—Race for Queen's cup. Members only.

Second—Free for all race. First prize, \$20, second, \$5. Entrance fee, \$2.50.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

After Oriental Trade.

San Francisco merchants are waking up to the fact that it is high time they bestirred themselves to secure more of the foreign trade legitimately belonging to this port. They now have their men in the leading ports of Japan and China, showing samples and soliciting orders at the same time. One of the last to go out to Japan is W. R. Townsend, a well known operator in California produce and

general merchandise who has considerable training and experience in connection with large firms both here and at the East. He is a hustler for business. It is just such efforts as these that is going to restore to California some of its lost trade and develop much new trade. Our merchants are also paying more attention to Central and South America, Mexico and Australia.—San Francisco Bulletin.

(C. C. OBJECTS.

Object to Being Placed on Left of Line on Review Night.

The members of Company C the best drilled company in the N. G. H. have been dissatisfied with the condition of military affairs for some time past but the last straw was piled up when the company was given the left of the line on Friday night when Minister Cooper reviewed the troops.

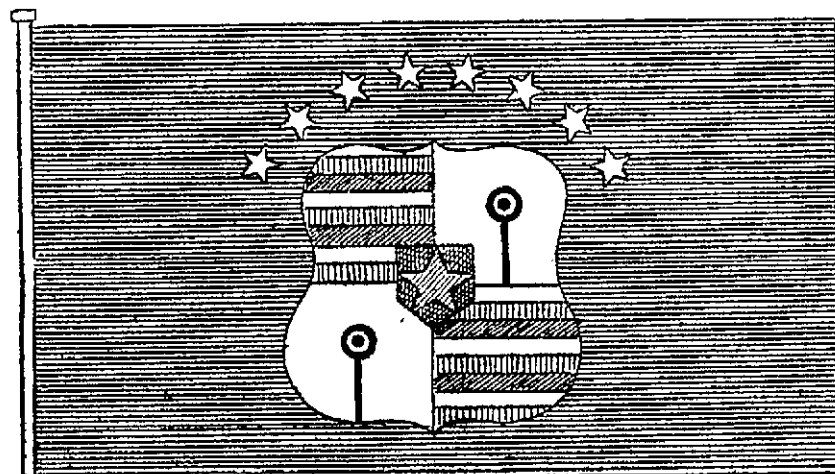
Military men who profess knowledge in such affairs claim that Captain Camara as senior captain, was entitled to the right of the line, but owing to personal misunderstandings between Captain Camara and Colonel McLean the company was shelved.

Some correspondence has passed between the two officers, and it was rumored yesterday that the company will withdraw in a body from the National Guard today. A meeting with this end in view will be held by Company C this afternoon.


Mounted Reserve Officers.

Between thirty and forty members of the Mounted Reserve met in the Marshal's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a captain in place of A. W. Carter, resigned on account of lack of time. Judge Perry and W. F. Dillingham were candidates for the office and the latter secured the position. Judge Perry and E. R. Adams were elected first and second lieutenants respectively. A. W. Carter was appointed by Marshal Brown to be a member of his staff.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE FLAG.



The above engraving by a member of the Advertiser staff is an excellent representation of the flag to be used by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It will be at the stern of the new barge whenever the Minister makes an official call upon the officers of the men-of-war. The body of the flag is blue, with the shield of the Republic in colors in the center, the central star is in yellow and the stars over the shield are in white.



Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Napa Soda!

Napa Soda,

The King


Table Waters,

Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Hollister Drug Co.

Sole Agents for the Islands.



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. FORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

**War in Cuba,
War in Manila,**

HOLLISTER & COMPANY
Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

Island Visitors
TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR **Dry Goods** AT **L. B. KERR'S**

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châliys, Black Alpaccas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President J. F. HACKFELD Vice President.
E. S. HARR Secretary and Treasurer T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND — PACIFIC GUANO POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER SALTS OF LIME, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Continued from page 7)

The evidence shows that there were from fifty to over a hundred people assembled at the place where the offense was committed. Judge Perry lives at the corner of the street where the row occurred. The affidavit of counsel not only fails to show what diligence he used, but it fails to show that the defendants themselves did not know that the evidence of Judge Perry could not have been obtained, if sufficient inquiries had been made as to who were present at the place of the row. There is no evidence of any attempt to procure evidence from that locality.

There were other exceptions set forth in the bill of exceptions, but they were not argued nor were they set forth in defendants' brief, and we consider them as not relied upon and as abandoned. Exceptions overruled.

Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole for prosecution.
C. C. Crighton and A. G. Correa for defendants.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII v. HOSHINA.

EXCEPTIONS FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT.

SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1896. DECIDED OCTOBER 19, 1896.

JUDD, C.J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

Alibi. There being evidence produced by defendant tending to prove that defendant was elsewhere than at the place where the offense is alleged to have been committed at the time alleged, the Court was justified of its own motion in charging the jury as to the law of alibi.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The defendant was convicted on a charge of unlawfully selling opium in the Circuit Court, First Circuit, and brings his bill of exceptions to this Court claiming error in the charge of the presiding judge to the jury.

The judge charged the jury on the law of alibi, the language of the charge however is not objected to, and the law as charged is admitted as sound law, but defendant claims that the defense of alibi was not set up by him and was not in issue in the case, and that he was injured and prejudiced by the Court construing the defendant's evidence as offered to prove an alibi, whereas defendant claims it was merely to discredit the witnesses for the prosecution and was offered for no other purpose.

The evidence certified up appears to have been presented generally without limitation nor for special purposes, and nowhere does it appear that defendant intended or offered to restrict its effect to discrediting testimony of witnesses for the prosecution, rather than for the purpose of proving an alibi.

The defendant merely excepted to the charge of the Court as to the law of alibi, but made no request for the Court to charge that the defense did not include an alibi or to limit the issue otherwise so as to exclude the question of alibi.

Counsel for parties may request the Court to charge the jury on questions involved, and the Court may of its own motion charge the jury upon any point of law involved in the trial.

The Court in this instance charged the jury on its own motion that alibi was in issue and charged the law accordingly, and the question is was this point involved in the case.

An alibi is in criminal evidence, the defendant's showing under his plea of not guilty and without special averment, that when the criminal thing was done he was at some other place where he could not be the doer.

1 Bishop New Criminal Proc. Sec. 1061.

"A prisoner or accused person is said to set up an alibi when he alleges that at the time when the offense with which he is charged was committed, he was elsewhere, that is, in a different place from that in which it was committed. If proved, it is of course a complete answer to the charge."

1 Ann. & Eng. Enc. of Law 454.

The place, where the alleged delivery of the opium was made, was on the premises of the defendant. The evidence of the prosecution's witnesses showed that the delivery was made in the evening in the yard of the defendant by the defendant himself to one Masui. The opium consisted of 20 small packages in a big tin box and Hoshina handed it to Masui in the yard outside Hoshina's house; that one Iwata went and brought the box and handed it to Hoshina in the yard, Iwata coming from the street.

The defendant and his witnesses testified that Masui came to Hoshina's house, which was a small cottage, with but two or three small rooms, and that neither Iwata, Hoshina nor Masui at any time went out or left the room, nor in fact any of the witnesses went out while Masui was at the house, but all remained in the parlor—and when Masui took his departure, he left alone and none of those present went out with him, nor did Iwata nor Hoshina go at any time into the yard with Masui. That all the rest except Masui, remained at Hoshina's house for over an hour after Masui left, and none went out until 11 o'clock, p. m. when Iwata and his wife went home. There was also evidence of what took place in the parlor of Hoshina's tending to show that neither Iwata nor Hoshina could have gone into the yard with Masui that evening.

The effect of such testimony is certainly to show an alibi, for it tends to show that Hoshina was not in the yard with Masui at any time during the visit of Masui, and if so the transaction charged could not have taken place, for Hoshina would then have been in a place elsewhere than that of the alleged place of offense, and in thus attempting to account for all his whereabouts, he is acting during the time of Masui's visit, but in a place different from that testified to by Masui, the Court was fully justified in charging the jury on giving alibi as a charge the law of alibi.

Exceptions overruled.
Attorney-General W. O. Smith and Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole for prosecution.
A. G. M. Robertson for defendant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Wednesday, Oct. 29.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay, from the Colonies.
Thursday, Oct. 29.
N. Y. K. Kinshu-Mar, Thompson, from Yokohama.
Am bktn Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco.
Am scmr John D. Tallant, Hoffland, from Port Townsend.
Am bk Edward May, Johnson, from New York.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports and Nihaui.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaa.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Stimson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Walealea, Gregory, for Kilauea, Kailiawai and Hanalei.
Wednesday, Oct. 28.
Stmr Hawaii, Weir, for Hawaii ports.
Thursday, Oct. 29.
C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, Oct. 27—Volcano: Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Miss R. Cunha, Samuel Parker, Miss Eva Parker, J. M. Oat, Capt. J. Ross, Col. J. H. Fisher, C. R. Collins, H. M. Dow, Wm. Harris and wife, E. G. Hitchcock. Way ports: H. R. Rycroft, W. W. Brunner, A. W. Hobson, Mrs. Dr. Beattie, J. W. Bergstrom, Mrs. R. Ladd and son, G. K. Wilder, H. H. Renton, Miss M. Mortensen, Miss K. Franklin, F. Spencer, M. G. Santana, T. S. Kennedy, D. Parquatzen, L. A. Andrews and 54 on deck.
From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Mowera, Oct. 28—Messrs. Barney and Barlow.
From Yokohama, per N. Y. K. Kinshu-Mar, Oct. 29—Geo. E. Boardman, Masuda Tomojiro, Mori Tonukichi and Mrs. Takagi Haru.
From San Francisco, per bktn Archer, Oct. 29—Miss Bergstrom, Miss Godfrey, Miss Collins, Mrs. Dana, Miss Foster, Geo. Kleugel and J. Beatty.
Departures.
For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Oct. 27—A. McWayne, J. F. Morgan and wife, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Geo. Lucas, Mrs. Rice, F. Carter, H. Mossman, Mrs. T. K. R. Amalu, Miriam Crowningberg, J. Beard, Miss Beard, Geo. Roedick, Guffey, Dr. Capron and wife, Mrs. Keale and three children, Mrs. De Bretteville, J. E. Bush, J. D. Paris, Rev. H. Kihara and Mr. Bucholtz.
For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Oct. 27—Miss M. E. Alexander, H. Morrison, Jas. Cowan, E. L. Kruss, H. Martensen, C. D. Pringle and 37 on deck.
For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Oct. 27—Hon. H. P. Baldwin and 2 children, P. A. Dias, Mrs. Aina, Mrs. Coutoumanos and sister, Mrs. Reid and 2 children, C. B. Wells and daughter, C. R. Curtiss, A. Moore, R. R. Berg, A. Enos and wife and Akong.
For Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, Oct. 27—Geo. Renton, Dr. Day, J. F. Brown, J. Watt and 4 on deck.
For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, Oct. 29—Cabin: E. C. Winston, G. H. Robinson, E. H. Rose, H. F. Jorgens, Miss N. J. Maloney, H. O. Staller, Miss Austin, Miss Lyman, C. D. Chase, G. Percy and wife, L. B. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. French, Mrs. O. C. Phillips, W. R. Eckart, Jr., C. F. Preston and 20 steerage passengers.

MARRIED.

FRENCH-KING—In this city, October 28, 1896, by the Rev. D. P. Birnie, Dr. T. T. French, M. D. of Boston, and Miss Amy Josephine King of Honolulu.

DIED.

ILLWITT—In Honolulu, October 27, Edith Augusta, eldest daughter of A. M. and Pauline Illwitt, aged 10 years and 2 months.

Cable Address, "BAILEY" AGENTS BAILEY OIL COMPANY.

Mining Properties.

BAILEY, PORTER & CO.
415 1/2 Montgomery St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

DEAL IN GOLD AND COPPER MINES.

Will take the supervision of mines if desired, and can insure a careful and economical management of the same. Mr. Porter being a mining and mill superintendent of long experience and thorough training; and our employees picked men.

W. H. BAILEY, Manager.
References, San Francisco: Selby Smelting & Lead Works, Hon. C. R. Bishop.
Honolulu: Hon. W. O. Smith, T. W. Hobron.

THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Julia K. Campbell, late of Wahee, Maui, deceased, Intestate.
Petition having been filed by Wm. Campbell, widower of said Julia K. Campbell, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to William O. Smith, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing such petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Honolulu, Oct. 20th, A. D. 1896.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1805-31F

THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Antonio, Joao, Carlotta and Valentin Marcellino, minors.
On reading and filing the petition of Luiza da Gloria Marcellino, the Guardian of Antonio, Joao, Carlotta and Valentin Marcellino, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.
It is hereby ordered, that the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Friday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 19th, 1896.
By the Court.
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1804-4t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

This is to certify that Robert Lishman and John Ouderkirk, residing at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of erecting buildings and contracting for the erection of brick and stone buildings, and also the selling and quarrying of stone on the Island of Oahu, under the firm name of LISHMAN & OUDERKIRK.
Dated Honolulu, Oct. 1st, 1896.
ROBERT LISHMAN,
JOHN OUDERKIRK.
1807-2tF

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that at the annual meeting of the Humuula Sheep Station Co., Ltd., held at Honolulu on the 12th October, 1896, the following officers have been duly elected for the ensuing year:
Aug. Haneberg, President.
Aug. Gramberg, Vice-President.
J. F. Hackfeld, Secretary and Treasurer.
F. Klamp, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Secretary.
1802-3w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, executors under the will of Rev. Elias Bond, late of Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent, to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers, to Benj. D. Bond, Kohala, Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.
E. C. BOND.
B. D. BOND.
CAROLINE S. BOND.
Executors of the will of Rev. E. Bond.
Kohala, Oct. 14, 1896. 1804-6w

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executrix of the will of Henry S. Tregloan, deceased, by order of the Hon. A. Perry, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, on Oct. 5, 1896, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers duly authenticated to her at the old reliable tailoring establishment of said Henry S. Tregloan, on the west corner of Hotel and Fort streets, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. As it is necessary to settle said estate promptly, all persons indebted to the same will please make immediate settlement.
Dated Honolulu, Oct. 9th, 1896.
KATE TREGLOAN, Executrix.
1801-4w 4427-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the will of the late Juliette M. Cooke, deceased, by order of the Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the First Circuit Court, dated October 16, 1896, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers duly authenticated to him at his office in the Safe Deposit Company's Building, on Fort street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. Persons owing the said estate will please make immediate payment.
Dated Honolulu, Oct. 17, 1896.
CHARLES M. COOKE, Executor of the will of Mrs. Juliette M. Cooke. 4433 1804-4w

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby cautions the public against trusting any person in his name and for his account, as he has made a trust deed to Joseph O. Carter, as trustee, of all his property for the uses and purposes set forth in the said deed which is of record in the Registry Office in this city.
J. A. CUMMINS
Honolulu Oct 19th, 1896
1802-1m 4428-1w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1888, made by Elizabeth Kealoha and John Kaulaupo, her husband, of Kailua, Island of Oahu, to J. M. Monsarrat, of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu, Trustee, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 114, folios 44, 45 and 46, the said J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee, aforesaid, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.
Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of W. S. Luce on the corner of Queen and Fort streets in said Honolulu on Monday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.
The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Kailua, containing an area of 1 acre and 57-100 chains and being Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2035, Land Commission Award Nos. 5882 and 8798 issued to Kekuku and that were conveyed to the said Elizabeth Kealoha by the said Kaulaupo, by deed dated February 21, 1888, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 106, folios 388-7.
J. M. MONSARRAT, Trustee, Mortgagee.
Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, Oct. 30, 1896. 1807-F4t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of June, A. D. 1894, made by Joseph Kanaana, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to James M. Monsarrat, of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 147, folios 339, 340 and 341, the said James M. Monsarrat, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.
Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce, on the corner of Queen and Fort streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.
The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:
1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Ill of Nelu in Wahee, Island of Maui, containing an area of 48-100 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 5402, Land Commission Award No. 4405FF to Ku.
2. All those three certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the Ills of Pipuipui and Kapoho in said Wahee, containing in all an area of 1 1/2 acres, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 5357, Land Commission Award No. 4296 to Mahoe 3.
The above mentioned and described premises being the same that were conveyed to the said Joseph Kanaana by J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee, by Mortgagee's deed dated May 21, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in Liber 146, on folios 486, 487 and 488.
JAMES M. MONSARRAT, Mortgagee.
Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, October 30, 1896. 1807F-4t

MARSHAL'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a decree and writ issued thereon in a certain suit in Equity for foreclosure of mortgage, pending in the First Circuit Court of the Republic of Hawaii, wherein the Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunaillo are plaintiffs, and Abigail Hopkins and Charles I. Hopkins are defendants, I will sell at public auction, at noon on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1896, at the entrance of the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all the mortgaged premises described in plaintiff's complaint, being the following:
1. All that certain house lot with the buildings and structures thereon situated on the Walkiki Road beyond Marshfield, containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by deed of B. F. Dillingham, dated May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in Liber 100, page 444.
2. And that certain piece of land situated on the Walkiki Road beyond Marshfield containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by B. F. Dillingham, by deed dated the 10th day of May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber 100, page 445; also those two certain pieces of land situated in North Kohala in the Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in a certain deed made by E. K. Alwohi in favor of said Abigail Hopkins, dated the 4th day of February, A. D. 1884, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds in Liber 86, pages 272, 274.
The above mentioned property is further described as the land granted by R. P. 7710 containing 10 acres, 363 fathoms and by grant No. 2789 to Moehoua.
Deeds at expense of purchaser.
ARTHUR M. BROWN, Marshal.
Dated October 7, A. D. 1896. 1801-7t 4427-3t
Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents a month, delivered by carriers.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the persons hereunder named have formed a SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.
First: The name under which the partnership is to be conducted is
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Second: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the business of Importers, Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants.
The place where such business is to be transacted is in the Republic of Hawaii, with an office on the South Corner of Fort and Queen streets, in Honolulu, Oahu, in said Republic.
Third: The names and residences and the specification of general and special partners are as follows:
THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL PARTNERS:
Paul Isenberg, residing at Bremen, Germany.
J. F. Hackfeld, residing at said Honolulu.
THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL PARTNERS:
J. C. Glade, residing at Wiesbaden, Germany.
J. W. Pfluger, residing at Bremen, Germany.
Prof. H. H. Pfluger, residing at Bonn, Germany.
J. C. Pfluger, residing at Bremen, Germany.
Fourth: The period at which such partnership was begun is September 1st, 1896, and it is to continue until September 1st, 1901.
PAUL ISENBERG.
J. F. HACKFELD.
J. C. GLADE.
J. W. PFLUGER.
PROF. H. H. PFLUGER.
J. C. PFLUGER.
Honolulu, Sept. 28th, 1896. 1798-5w

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday	.....	Oct. 30
Tuesday	.....	Nov. 10
*Friday	.....	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	.....	Dec. 1
*Friday	.....	Dec. 11
Tuesday	.....	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	.....	Nov. 6
Tuesday	.....	Nov. 17
Saturday	.....	Nov. 28
Tuesday	.....	Dec. 8
Friday	.....	Dec. 18
Tuesday	.....	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan.
K. TODA: Bingo Mitsunosho, Japan. 1796-8m